THE EVENING STAR

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W. D. WALLACH.

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AUGTION TALIES

FUTURE DAYS.

By J. C. McGUIRD & CO., At etlen are. By J. O. McGUIRD & CC., At ellen ers.

TRUSTER'S SALE OF 1 WO val UABLE

LOTS ON SEVENTH STARET. OPPOSITE THE PARK
HOTEL.—On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th,
at the Auction I come of J. C. McGuire & Co., corno 10 h and D s's. at 4 o'cloc., by virtue of w doed
of trust, cated January 2th. 1833, and duly recorded
in Liber J. A. S. No 228 folios 240, et acq., one of
the land records for Washington county, D. C. I
shell sell Lots numbered 53 and 54, in Haw's subdivision of part of "Mount Pleasant," fronting
each about 4 % feet on B venth street continued
and running back about 242 feet to Bighth street
continued.

Cost of conveyancing at the expense of purchaser. CHRINTOPHER INGLE, Trustee. Bo4-co&ds J C McGUIRE & CO., Auste.

By J. C. McGuian & CO. Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BUILDI-G LOTS AT THE
CORNER OF NORTH D AND SECOND STREETS AT
PUBLIC FALE.—In the matter of the petition of
James Mc. herry Guardian of Fieles N McSherry,
Mary C McSherry, and James C McSherry, minor
heirs of Thomas Carbery decensed—In pirsuance of
a dasree of the Ciphans' Court of Washington
county, in the District of Columbia, duly ratified
and so: firmed by the Henorable Supreme Court of
said District, in the matter of the above named
petiticn, the undersigned will offer for sais, at
Public Auction, on the premiss, on MONDAY,
the 23d day of November, 18-3, at 40 cock, that
eligible and valuable vacant Property situated at
the corner of District or the Square 50, front
situated in the corner of Lots I and 6, in Square 50, front
first 6 inches on D street and 170 feet 6 inches on
Second street, divided into four building lots.
fronting each 23 feet 10% inches on D street and
running back 125 to an alley, and two gronting 17%
feet on Second street, aid running back 167 feet 6
inches to an alley.
Terms: One fourth of the purchase money cash By J. U. Mutilian & CU. Auctioneers.

feet on Second street, and running back low local inches to an alley.

Terms: One fourth of the purchase money cash, and the residue in three equal instalments, pava ble respectively in six, twelve, and eighteen months with interest, the deferred payments to be scured by a deed of trust, on the lots or other approved security. All conveyancing and stamps at the expense of the purchaser

JAMES MOSHERBY, Guardian, &c. notled.

By J C. MctUIBB & CO., Auctionsers. VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BSTREET,
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BSTREET,
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON BSTREET,
PUBLIC AUCTION.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON,
November 24th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we
shall sell, the whole of Lot No. 2 in Square No. 406,
fronting 50 feet on E street north, between 8th and
sth streets west, and running back 87½ feet to an
alley. The Lot will be sold in two parts of 25 feet
front each; the west half is improved by a substantial Three-story and Basement Brick Dwellinghouse; the cast half is unimproved.
The location of this property (in the immediate
vicinity of the Patent Office and Post Office Departments,) in a des rable position for a private resiments,) in a des rable position for a private resi-dence, or for office purposes, render the sale worthy the attention of persons seeking good property. Terms cash. Title indisputable

D. A. BURR, Attorney for Owner, noil seed ds J. C. McGUIRE & CO, Au. ts. By W L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE PARM,
MILL AND WATER PRIVILEGE IN PRINCE
GRORGE COUNTY, MARYLAND, AT AUCTION OD
WELLNESDAY the 25th of November 1883, at 12 isth of November 1863, at 12 o'clock M., we will sell, on the premises, that Valuable Farm known as a part of Greenwood en-larged the residence of the late J. H. Sausbury, and about two miles from the Old Fields, and adford, A bert Berry, and Z. Beall, and containing two hundred and twenty acres of rich dark loam, very productive for Tobacco and Grain. The improvements consist of a nearly new and comfortable Frame Dwelling house, a M.II, with a good stream of water, Barns, Stables, Corn and Ice Houses, Ouarters and all necessary out buildings. Houses. Quarters, and all necessary out buildings. Terms: Cne fourth cash, \$200 of which must be paid at sale; balance in 6, 12, 19, and 21 months, hearing interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises WM. L. WALL & CO., Aucts.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1863.
On the First and Third WEDNESDAYS, 4th and of November will be sold, at Public Aug ion at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of condemned as unit for public service.

Fales to commence at 10 o clove a.
Terms cash, in Government funds TELLE,
U. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant and Chief Quartermaster,
Cavalry Bureau.

A SEL-TANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of tr and Twenty-second streets.

Washington, D. C. October 23, 1863.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the Second and Fourth WEDNESDAYS, 11th and 26th of November, at the Cornal near the Washington Observatory—

A large lot of Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit Sales to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

OHAS H. TOMPKINS,

oc24-28t Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

WILL Be soid at Public Auction, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 e'clock a m., at the Wharf on Sixth street, Washington, all the Governmen Beef Hides on hand at the time of Terms cash, in Treasury notes, to be paid at the moment of sale.

G. BELL,
ja 12 [Chron.] Lt. Col. and C. S. U.

A VERY FINE ALMOST NEW ROSEWOOD the owner leaving the city. To be seen at MR. METZEROTT'S Music Store, corner Penn. avenue and 11th sts.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE. NORTHERN LIBERTIES FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

369 SEVENTH STREET, bet. I and K ste.

We have just received a very large and complete assortment ofPURNITURE,
MIREORS,
BLANKETS,
OROGKERY,
GLASS WARE,
TIN WARE,
PLATED GOODS,
LAMPS, WOODEN WARE,
WILLOW WARE,
BASK BTS,
ES, &c., &c.

BRUSHES, &c., &c.,
which we are selling at prices that suits the times.

Having purchased the whole stock for cash and
at old prices, we are satisfied that by giving us a
call persons wishing articles in our line will find
that they will save at least 16 per cent, by purta gainado BONTZ & GRIFFITH'S

MORTEREN LIBERTIES' HOUSEFURNISHING S69 Seventh Sirect, Between I and K.

ATTENTION! CITIZENS AND STRANGERS, OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, SUTLERS, PEDDLERS, AND EVERYBODY !!!

READ THE FOLLOWING CAREFULLY. At WILLIAM F. RICHSTEIN'S NATIONAL BOOKSTORE, 278 Ps. Av.,

Between 11th and 12th streets, YOU CAN BUY FOR ONE DOLLAR 3 Fifty cent Novels or 6 Twenty five cent Novels, 3 50-cent Stationery Packages or 6 25-cent Packages FOR ONE DOLLAR

You can buy eight Photograph Album Cards, of which we have now on hand over five thousand varieties, embracing all styles published.
NEW ONES RECEIVED DAILY. The largest and cheapest stock of Albums in the

DIABIES FOR 1864, Wholesale and Retail, over 50 new styles.

JUST RECHIVED

A new lot of Tater & Co.'s celebrated Ambrotypes Public are invited to call and examine. The subscriber having lately returned from the the Trade and the Public generally, the largest and best Stock of BOOKS, STATIONBRY, and FANCY

New York and Philadelphia Trade Sales, offers to ARTICLES ever before opened in this city, at low rates; consisting of Books, Pereiga and American Stationery, Photographic Albums, Chess Men and Boards, Cribbage Boards, Dominoes, Combs Brushes, Soaps, Pen Knives, Gold Pens, Basors, &c., &c. A large lot of New Books sold at half retail price, at

NATIONAL BOOK STORE; 276 Pennsylvania avenue.

between 11th and 12th sta, 0029 lm R. B LOOMIS & CO., 363 PENN. AVENCE. BOOTS AND SHORS AT WHOLESALE. The attention of Sutiers and others is invited to our large and well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the army trade, and fresh from the manufacturer.

On 16-1m

OUTLENS, ATTENTION

FOR SALE.

MO DOTOS CASTILE SOAP

ADAMANTINE CAMPLES,

TABLOW

TABLOW

TARROW

TOTAL Grove street and the Canal, Georgeton F. J. HEIBEEGER, SUCCESSOR TO H. P.
LOUDON & CO.
CITIZE'S' AND MILITARY
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Metropolitan Hotal (late Brown's,)
302 Pennsylvania avenue.
Washington, D. C.

Abentng Stä

VOL. XXII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

Nº. 8,311

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT—on first fly or, a suit of Double PAR-LORS, and one large Front ROOM on second floor. Inquire at No. 8 Four-and a half at bet C street and City Hall. no 12-1w*

L'OR SALE OR RENT-A three-story BRICK
HOUSE with two story back building on New
York avenue will be sold low for each or on short
payments. For particulars inquire of W. H.
BLAND, No. 24 Missouri avenue, between the and
6th streets. Possession given the 1st of Besember.
Also, Furnished Rooms and Kitchen, suitable for
housekerping or in saits. No. 24 Missouri av.
no 13 tDec 1*

FUENISHED ROOMS FOR RENT-At No. 259 FOR RENT-A Part (Seven Rooms) of a Three-story BRICK HOUSE, on Cap tol Hill, for rent, on 3d st. east, between 0 st and Mass ave. Possession given of the entire House in two months. Exquire on the premises or at 171 lst st. east, bet. B and O streets. Also, a good Brick Stable upon the last-mentioned premises, large enough for five horses with yard room for wagons. neil cost COR RENT-Two neatly-furnished PARLORS, che of which is used as a bed room; within five minutes' walk of the State and Treasury Departments. Inquire at 420 Fourteenth street., bet. H and I.

L'OR RENT-For six mouths, from the lat day of December, a PARLOR aur Two CHAMBERS, well and comfortably Furnithed, in a retired and most respectable neighborhood, about equi distant from the Capitol and the Department of the Interior. No ladies or chi'dren will be received. Apply to THOMAS J. FISHER, at the Store of J. C. McGuire & Co., sorner of 10th and D streets.

MMEDIATE POSSESSION. One three-story BRICK HOUSE, 6 rooms, 4th st. A three-story Brick, 8 rooms, D st., Island, Large Furnished Brick, near Pa. av. Fine Building Lot (business stand) corner Pa. av. and 7th st. east Furnished Parlors with piano, near Treasury De-

partment, for rent. Eight small houses for sale. Lots, Lands, Parms. &c.. for sale and exchange.

MITCHELL & BON, Real Estate Brokers,
no 11 5t* southeast cor. Pa. av. and 15th st. FOR SALE—The GOOD WILL and FIXTURES of an establishment doing a business now equal to any place in Washington. This place of public resort will command, as it has already done, the patronage of the four principal hotels of this city. The pro-rietors intending to change their mode of business are now desirous to give those wishing to so into the Restaurant and Ordinary Business

HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS TO BENTor gentlemen only, at No. 352 Sixth street, DOOMS TO LET.—A large Front Boom, one of the finest in the city, and in every way one of the most desirable, may be had immediately by applying at 448 B street, near the Post Office.

an opportunity of one of the most eligible places now offered. It is one of the most desirable that

can be found in this city. Apply to Star Office.

FARM FOR SALE-On the Washington Branch he Ballroad. In miles from washington, I mile from Beltsville Station, containing 100 acres and large orchard, and good water close to the house. The house has 6 rooms, also outbuildings. For particulars inquire of G. J. HALL, at the government lumber yard, 6th street wharf, or of O HEW-IFF oth street wharf. IT f 9th street wbarf. OR SALE-A valuable LOT, 72 feet front, on

Franklin Square. One quarter cash; balance in five annual payments. Also, a FARM of 150 Acres, 18 miles from Washington, near Colesville, Md. with two story Brick Dwelling, fine spring, and well watered Apoly to A. MOREHOUSE, No 63 K street, corner of 25th. ARM FOR SALE—Bight miles from Navy Yard Bridge, near the Mariboro' road, containing about 75 acres, 15 acres in wood; the improvements are, a two story dwelling, nearly new. with seven rooms, closets. &c., small stable. Price \$2,000. Address or apply to THOMAS R. BROOKS, near Long Old Fields, Prince George county, Maryland.

FOR RENT-PURNISHED ROOMS—A suite of handsomely Furnished Parlors and Bed rooms, in one of the most desirable and pleasant situations in the city, and only one minutes' walk of Willard's Hotel and Pomma. Symptom Miles 2 William Pomma Symptom Street west side.

L'OR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Valuable Lands, Cultivated Farms. Mill Property, in Ohio, Illinois. Iowa, and Missouri, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for Real Estate in Maryland, District Columbia, or the loyal part of Virginia, or would exchange for personal property Inquire No. 7 Law Building, Fifth street, or address Box 1033, Post Office, Washington, O. C. oc 23-1m CURNISHED ROOMS TO LET -- at 450 Twelfth the street, between G and H-two lower story PABLORS, or one PARLOR and a large BED-ROOM adjoining, both well furnished; also, several BED-ROOMS. The location is one of the most desirable in Washington, and within five minutes' walk of Willards' and Kirkwoods'. No children in the house

EDUCATIONAL.

M 188 BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH
M Boarding and Day School, No. 130 Penn. av.,
Seven Buildings. The ninth year and seventeenth
semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 29th, 1963. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstores and of the Prin-

GAS FITTING, &c.

Was FIXTURES.

B Have in Store, and are daily receiving, GAS
FIXTURES of entirely New Patterns and Designs
and Finish, superior in style to anything heretofore
offered in this market. We invite citizens generally to call and examine our stock of GAS and WATER FIXTURES, feeling confident that we have the best selected stock in ashington. mre will be promptly attended to. mar 5-tr MYEES & McGHAN, 376 D street.

SEVENTH STREET. PAPBRHANGINGS WINDOW BHADES. FALL STYLES.

L. J. ROTHROCK.

452 SEVENTH STREET,

Opposite the Patent Office.

Has in store a large steek of the most fashionable descriptions of decorative and plainer styles of PAPERHANGINGS, WINDOW BHADES, GILT CORNICE, &c. Also, a large and very select stock of PICTURE FRAMES, CARD DE VISICE FRAMES, PICTURE OORD, TASSELS, NAILS, &c. All work executed promptly in the best manner.
Come and see at 452 7th street, opposite Patent
Office. [Chronicle.] no 9-4taw4w

GOLD WINDOW SHADES—The largest and most complete Stock of the above, at the no9-4aw2w 452 7th st., opposite Patent office. [Ohron.]

TRIESMAR—Protected by Boyal Letters Patent
of En, land, and secured by the seals of the
Boole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial
College of Medicine. Vienna
Triesmar No. 1 is the effectual remedy for Belaxation, Bpermatorrhæa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesmar No. 2 has entirely superseded the
nauseous use of Cepaiva, Cubebs, &c. Triesmar
No. 3 is the infallible remedy for all Imparities and Secondary Symptoms, thus obviating the use o mercury and all other deleterious ingredients. mercury and all other deleterious ingredients.

Each preparation is in the form of a most agreeable Lozenge. Secured, from effects of climate and changes of atmosphere, in tin cases, at \$3 each, or four \$3 cases in one for \$9, and in \$27 cases, thus saving \$9. Divided in separate doses as administered by Valpean. Sallemande, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesa'e and retail by Dr. BARBOW, No. 194 Bleecker street, New York.

To be had also of \$. O. FORD, No. 290 Pa. av., covner 11th street.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER CHAMPAGNE CIDER
AND OLD APPLE WHISKY

FORSALE.

The subscriber offers for sale by the gallon a few hundred barrels of CHAMPAGNE CIDER. Also, a few hundred gallons of old APPLE WHISKY. Sample of the Whisky may be had by enclosing \$1, and of the cider by enclosing 50 cents. Samples will be sent by express. Parties desirous of visiting our works can by addressing as have full particulars.

H. S CONOVER & CO.,

Princeton, Mercer county, N.J.

NOTICE.

A CTING MASTER'S MATE C. R. JONES having deserted from the U. S. Steamer "Entaw." on the 19th instant, a reward of thirty dollars (\$30) is hereby offered for his apprehension and delivery to the Commandant of any of the Naval Stations.

By order of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy.

AND'W A. HARWOOD, Com'd, oc 26

Navy Yard, Washington.

MRS. E. J. HOWELL. UST Opened an elegant assortment of PRENCH PLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS HEAD-DRESSES, BOQUETS made to order.

454 Eighth street, Up Stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

FORD'S NEW THEATER. TENTE STREET, ABOVE E. OPENING OF THE COMPDY SEASON. THIS (Monday) BVENING. Nov. 16, First appearance in Washington of the versatile

Protean Artistes
THE WBB SISTERS,
Supported by the eminent Comedian,
MR. HARRY PEARSON,
And the on ire Dramatic and Musical Corps.

THIS EVENING. TRE ROBLEMAN'S DAUGHTER. Julia, Coun ess de Ciairville...Miss Emma Webb.
Pierr Rouge...Mr. Harry cearson
Rest of the characters by the company.
After which the Protean Burletta
JN AND OUT OF PLACE
ADA WEBB IN PIVE CHARACTERS,
With Songs, Dances, Jigs, etc.

GROVER'S THEATER, Pennsylvania Avenue, near Willards Hotel.

Re-engagement of the Pearl of the American Stage, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN. THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov 15. She will have the honor of appearing in a new his-torical play, entitled

torical play, entitled

M A R Y T U D O B:

OB THE ARTISAN AND THE GEM

Mary Tudor, the Bloody Queen ... Miss Western
Gilbert the Artisan... Chas. Barron
Eimon Renord the Spanish Legate... Wm. Bokee
Act I The Assassination; The False Accusation;
The Compact for Vengeance.
Act II. The Proofs of Treschery. The Mechanic
Devotes his Life. The Gift of Mary Tudor to the
herdsyran. Act III. Woman's Love. Revolt of the People.
Act III. Woman's Love. Revolt of the People.
Attack on the Tower. The Queen becomes the Act IV The Struggle for Life. Procession of Death. Illumination of the City. hhe Execution.

Rates of Admission.—Dress and Parquet Circles 50 c-nts; Orchestra Chairs 75 cents; Family Circles ele 25 cents. Seats secured during the day at the box office. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Doors one and a 22 Overtine at 22 cents. Doors open as 7; Overture at 7% OANTERBURY HALL. MUSIC (CANTERBURY.) AND H A L L (CANTERBURY.) THEATER.

Rear of National and Metropolitan Hotels. TO night the strilling drama
THE HIGH WAYMAN'S LAST CRIME!
THE MIGHWAY WAN'S LAST CRIME!
BY THE GREAT DRAMATIC COMPANY. In his great Mus-) CHILDERS. | and Wonderful Ret solo. | CHILDERS. | Zouave Drill. The Irish | KATHLEEN O'NEIL. | The Irish Cure. | KATHLEEN O'NEIL. | Cure. In Pares (ERNEST'NE DEFAIBER,) In Dances, In Dances (ERNEST'NE DEFAIBER,) In Songs.

Beautiful Arranged by Fouche. Original Music PAINTER'S ILLUSION. Effects. Introducing all the Ladies of the Company. THE GREAT CORPS OF BIHIOPIAN COMEDIANS, THE GREAT CORPS OF ENHINFIAN COMEDIANS, EAGAN, EDWARDS CHARKE, MURRAY, WILLIAMS, &c.

In New Comit Songs and Characters. Doors open at 7; performance at a quarter before POPULAR FAMILY MATINES FATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DROFESSOR P. FISHER'S MR. FISHER takes great pleasure to announce to his friends and public, that he has organized a Cotillon Band for Bals and Parties He respectfully solicits a liberal share of public favor. Besidence corner of Penn. avenue and 11th streets, European House, or to L. RICE, 255 Penn. ave., bet, 12th and 13 h. no 13-1m. COTILLON BAND.

CULUBIA CUBRET AND STRING BAND.—
The undersigned respectfully announces to the public, that he is ready to furnish Music for Private Parties. Balls. Pic Nics, Parades, Exhibitions, etc., with any number of Musiciars required, at the shortest notice, by leaving orders at John Iseman's, corner of Penusylvania avenue and 4th street east. and 4th street east.

BOARDING.

DOARDING.—Several gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Farnished Rooms up n application at THOS. WOODWARU'S, E.q., West atreet, Georgetown, D. C. For rent, a good call the control of the contro POOMS WITH BOARD AND TABLE BOARD without Booms may be had at 134 Penn, ave., between 19th and 30th ats. References required.

OR RENT—Two first class FURNISHED PAR LORS and Furnished Booms with Board, in the central part of the city, near the Patent and Post Offices. Reference required. 359 F street, be-FOR RENT—A Large CHAMBER on the third floor and PARLOR on first floor, both well-fur-nished, suitable for two gentlemen, with or with-out Board, in a private family. Inquire from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. at 375 Eleventh st., bet, K and L. 1t*

BOARD. — Two elegantly furnished suits of ROOMS, on first and second floors, (at 301 & street, between 18th and 14th streets,) with first-class Board. Meals in the rooms if desired.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—
with Board, at No. 486 Twelfth street, bet. E
and F. One or two large Booms, suitable for a party of gentlemen. A T 393 FIRST STREET BAST, BETWEEN A and B, Capitol Hill gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Ecoms, with Board. References exchanged.

A RRIVED AND FOR SALE
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
MERCHANTABLE BRICK.
Inquire of
no 15-5t* at Wm. Clabaugh's, Georgetown.

ROUND-TOP BOWSI Just received \$00 BOWS for Sutlers' Wagons, at THOMPSON & OO.'S Hardware and Bar Iron Store,
No. 545 9th st., oppo. Center Market,
no 13.3t* Near Caual.

MISS KATE CHASE'S WEDDING MAROH AS the Bridal Ceremony, November 12. Composed and arranged for the Piano by Frederick Kroell. Price 50 cents, and sent by mail free of postage.

Published this day by
PHILP & SOLOMONS,
no 13-6t Metropolitan Bookstore, 332 Pa. av. WASHINGTON COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS 93 Louisiana are. bet. 9th and 10th sts. I am prepared to furnish the best quality of BROWNED and GROUND COFFEE and SPIGES

manufactured expressly for city use, fresh from the mills. Orders left at the Mill or Post Office will be promptly attended to. Address Box 51 Washing ton Post office. P. S. All pactages of ten pounds and upwards will be delivered to any part of the city free of charge. [Boll-lw*] JOHN MARTIN.

MRS. B. J. HOWELL, FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER, 4542 Sth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street. Bridal Wreaths Head Dresses. Baskets filled with Wax Fruit.
All orders filles at the shortest notice. no 10-1w* ADIES' DRESS FURS.

The undersigned have just opened the largest

stock of Foreign and American FURS ever offered in this city, such asndson Bay SABLE, ERMINE, MINK. PITCH, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, IMITATION OF BRMINE, WATERMINK, FRENCH COONY. And other FURS in sets for ladies and children, Also, FUR TRIMMINGS and SWANSDOWN. Gentlemen's MUFFLERS, BOBES, &c , &c.

We are also receiving daily additions to our stock of DRY GOODS, such as-CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROID-BRIES, &c., at a small alvance for first cost. S. & W. MBYENBERG. 48 Market Space, between 7th and 8th streets, under the

TOYS AND PANCY GOODS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WHOLESALE AND KETAIL, Dealers would do well to give me a call before purcha irg elsewhere at No. 479 lith, between B at d F, or at the Lamp Depot, 316 F street, between 10th and 11th streets.

FO 10.2W*

JNO. B. FOLEY.

Avenge House.

JUST REGRIVED.

1,265 Bbls. Fresh Burnt LIMB.
Also, 300 Tons CUMBERLAS B COAL.
RIGHARDS & GUINAND.
Corner First st, east and B south,
no 6-6t° and at their Wharf, foot of 4th st, east.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. Reconnoissance to the Blackwater—Cap-ture of Blockade Runners, Laden with Arms and Vuluable Stores.

NEWBERN, N. U., Nov. 11.-Gen. Peck made a reconnoiseance of Chowan river to near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th, and sth inst., with Com. Flusser, in the gunboats Whitehead, Delaware, and Mann. As he was some two hundred and fifty miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting for the co-operation of the commanding general at Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of some move

apon Weldon, and burned the bridges over the Wicacon and other principal streams. Charles Henry Foster has recently returned from an expedition from Pasquotank and Perquimans counties, bringing a number of re-cruits for his regiment. He found a strong Union feeling in the region visited, and is promised by prominent and wealthy citizens there active co-operation in raising loyal North Carolina troops. This section has not yet been protected by the Federal forces, but is exposed to continual incursions by guerrillas

Forr large steamers, engaged in running the

blockade at Wilmington, have been raptured within the past three days. One was laden

with 30,000 English rifles and clothing; one with sulphur, saltpetre and lead; and the other with an assorted cargo. They are most valuable prizes of war. The State debt of North Carolina, amounting toupward of a million of dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade-rinning, in which the State Government

is largely engaged.

The financial condition of North Carolina was never better than it is at present.

FROM MEXICO. HAVANA, Nov. 10,-The steamer Trent, from Vera cruz on November I, has arrived here, bringing Mexican dates to the 23d ult. Her news sof little iliterest. General Liceage, a Mexican who sold him-

self to the French, occupied Jalapa without resistante, but on the next day, the Mexicans got between Jalapa and Vera Ciuz. No tdings have since been received. The French army, now under Bazaine, has

been dvided in three divisions. Saligny was soon teleave for France. The French were recently attacked at Tampice, and got the worst of it, losing ninety men, beside horses, &c. The place was surrounded by a superior number of Mexican troops. By aSpanish steamer from Cadiz, we learn from Jeneriffe that, on the 15th ult., the rebel cruiser Georgia arrived there from Simon's Bay, sie being in company with the Alabama. The Vinderbilt approached the bay, and both Yers Hook speedy leave.

The Seorgia had been ordered to leave Tenerifie. She was allowed to coal and provision. She stamed away next day and probably went South. Her ninth and last capture was the ship Pold Hunter, Captain Crosby, whose crew fourten in number, were left at Teneriffe. Affars in St. Domingo remain unchanged. The releis are at the very door of the capital.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Late Accounts from the Teche Country. New York, Nov. 15 .- The steamship Columbit, from New Orleans, 7th instant, via Havara, arrived to-night. She brings dates to the 3th instant. We have the following re-

port from the Teche country: The idvance of Gen. Washburne's division was a tacked and driven in on the morning of the 3dinst. The rebels, however, were checked and driven off with a loss of 100 killed and 200 prisoners. Our loss is said to have been 40 killed.

The army in the Teche country is concen-trating at the Con. Banks' naval expe-dition its destination is probably Brownsville, which, it is supposed, will be easily captured, in connection with a movement towards the eastern borders of Texas. The 1st regular infantry is doing provost guard duty in New Orleans. Middling cotton, 67 cents; sugar, 10all cents; flour, \$13a\$14.50. Spanish doubloons held at

FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 .- The steamer Arago, from Port Royal and Charleston bar on the evening of the 12th inst., has arrived. No news of importance is reported. The steamer America, from Hilton Head on the 11th, brings a guard of the 4th U.S. regu-

The British brig Henrietta, from Bermuda on the 5th, reports that she left there the ship St. George, from New Bedford, for Buenos Ayres, which put into port to land the officers and crew of the French steamer Charles Martel, from New York, bound for Marseilles, and which was abandoned on the 26th ult. with six feet of water in the bold.

Arrived, ship Mazatlan, from Rio Janeiro She reports that, on the 17th of October, she passed a ship's bowsprit with rigging attached, and which appeared to have been on fire Spoke, November 12, latitude 40.12, longitude 71.10, the ship Miknesota, from Baltimore for

The Loss by the Recent Fire.

Mass., on Friday night, destroyed the Baptist church, the store of J. J. Baker, the building of

Boston, Nov. 15 .- The fire at Southbridge

Dr. Hackwell, and other tenements. The loss 18 \$30,000. There was only a small insurance.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD AT AUBURN, N. Y. From Auburn Advertiser and Union, Nov. 3. Coming Hall was packed last evening to its ntmost capacity on the occasion of the last Union rally of the campaign. The evening was stormy, but that had no influence to keep back

the crowd. Hundreds who could not gain ad-

mission to the hall were turned away. Hon. George Rathbun opened the meeting with an able, eloquent and comprehensive address, occupying nearly an hour in its delivery. When Mr. Rathbun concluded the house fairly rung with calls for Gov. Seward, who being present, came forward and was greeted with such a reception as was never before given to any speaker in Auburn. It seemed as though the people would go wild with enthusiasm. Order was finally restored, when Gov. Seward proceeded to address the meeting as

follows: GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH. My Friends: I am sad and anxious to-night for a cause that you well undertand; too sad and anxious, indeed, to be able to express as I could wish the gratitude I feel for the welcome you have given me, certainly too much op-

pressed with private solicitude to speak acceptably upon public questions. I am here by accident and not by design. I have persistently declined, as you know, to enter political canvasses as a debater. I have had two reasons for this:—First, I wanted the internal as well as the foreign enemies of the United States to see that this Adstand of without resorting to popular arts of self-de-fence. Secondly, I thought that an Adminis-tration that could not stand without speaking for itself must fall even if all its members should engage in its vindication. Nevertheless, being here unexpectedly, I feel that it would seem churlish to refuse to show that the friends of the country have the sympathies and the gratitude of the Administration of the coun-

What, then, shall I say and do ! I will forget myself as well as I can, while I utter some sentiments of cheerfulness and hope concerning the condition of our country and its cause. I do not forget that cheerfulness and hopefulness, habitual cheerfulness and hopefulness, give offense to certain quarters. We have a class of patriots who deride them, who insist upon having the political skies obscured and the political moon throughout all her changes presented under eclipse. I do believe in cheer-fulness and hopefulness. As in religion, so in politics—it is taith and not despondency that overcomes mountains and scales the heavens. The General who, haranguing his army on the eye of battle, should express fears of defeat, would be sure to be defeated. The statesman who apprehends that disunion is inevitable would be sure to produce dissolution. The Christian who believes he has committed the unpardonable sin will never work out his salunpardonable sin will never work out his salvation. He who impatiently rejects the counsels of hope in political action because he does not see all his expectations immediately realized is as bad a citizen as he is a bad Christian who wavers in his faith because a hundred genera-tions have passed away, and "all these things" are not yet "fulfilled."

You will succeed, my friends, to-morrow. I

knew you will succeed by signs other than those which excite your own hopes of success. The country is in danger-it is to be rescued by the Government. You will succeed, because you vote for the Government in voting to sustain the Administration. Your opponents con mit the fatal error of supposing that they can divide the Administration from the (aovernment, and support the one and discard the other. No man can serve two masters. onsider this point for a moment. It is only can put forth the effort necessary for its rescue If you discard this Administration of the Government by your votes, you bring no new or better one to its place. You then have practically an interregnum from this time to the 4th of March, 1865. An interregnum of ixteen months in the very crisis of rebell ou. You would repeat even in a more dangerous way the great, though then unavoidable, misfo tune of the interregnum which was pro-duced by the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1560, leaving James Buchanan in the Presidency until the 4th of March, 1811. During all that period the ship of State necessarily and us avoidably drifted and dashed itself against the rocks of a lee shore. The American peo-

ple are not going to commit so great an error Our opponents do not see this. They do not see it because they have surrendered themselves up to faction. But I will show them how they can see it. There are 200,000 American citizens in arms in the Southern States against their country. They look to the electhey do to the defence of Charleston or the siege of Chatianoora. If you could pass the ballot bex through their camps, every man of them would vote for the Administration of this Gov. ernment by Horatio Seymour or Vallandigham and against the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. You have enemies in certain classes of society all over Europe. They are fitting out a navy and privateers for the American insurpents. If the ballot-boxes could be opened at Laird's ship-yard in Liverpool, or in John Slidell's house in Paris, there would be a unanimous vote for Seymour and Vallandigham, and new iron-clads would escape from ut der the broad arrow, in armor impregnable, in array innumerable, and you would have superaded to this terrible struggle upon land, a more tremendous contest than the world has ever seen upon the high seas. The instinct of enemies is intallible.

You have friends in arms at home defending the Government and the country. Every man who meets the enemy in battle, knows what he is fighting for the country. Pass the ballot box through the Union camps or give the soldier a pass to reach the ballot box at his bome, and he votes as he fights, for his country and for the Administration, which he sees is identified with his country. You have friends in Europe. The great n ass of society on the Continent, from the White Sea to the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic to the Black Sea, are the friends of the The great mass of society in America, from the Rie Grande to Cape Horn, are the friends of the United States Send the ballot-box through all those regions, and the votes would be counted ten thousand to one for Atraham Lincoln and against Seymour and Vallandigham. The instinct of dispassioned, dis nterested friends is infallible. But I must not forget that our opponents ob-

ject to allowing soldiers to go home to vote. The objection is disloyal as well as ungrate-ful, and is therefore a crime. If the soldier ought not to be allowed a furlough to reach the bailet box, why did Gov. Seymour refuse to allow the ballot box to go into the camp? He answers that it is unconstitutional. Why then object to the soldiers going home to vote? That is not unconstitutional. They do not mean to quarrel with the manner of the soldiers' voting; they seek to deprive him of his vote altogether. They allow the soldier to fight for his country, because they cannot help it, but they seek to deprive him of the privilege of voting for it, because by clamor they think they can prevent and an elector. There is not an unwilling or involuntary soldier or conscript among them. They are your sons and brothers and mine, as intelligent, as well trained as we or their opponents, better entitled to vote than you or I, for they have gone forward to the battle, wh'le we have teen content with staying at home and making contributions, meritorious in themselves, but nevertheless contributions in money instead of blood. Not allow the soldier to vote for the Government? You saw what came of it by relusing to allow him his vote last year. You voted the Government down in his absence, and then were obliged to call the soldier from the front, in face of the enemy, back to the State, to restore peace, order and satety at home. Not allow the soldier to vote? Has the soldier only the right to languish in the hospital, to die on the battle-field, and to be carried into captivity! Is this the sum of the soldier's rights! I tell you no. I tell you that the soldiers of this war will vote, some thousands of them to-morrow - many more thousands every vear hereafter-and they will sit in judgment upon parties in this country throughout two generations, and determine the verdict of pos-

terity in regard to them. I have another ground for knowing that you will succeed to-morrow. You have the right side upon a plain, practical, simple issue. Our opponents do not see this; they have suffered faction to blind them. They say that they are voting down this Administration, because it is incompetent and ought never to have been elected. They say, again, that they are voting to decide the presidential question of 1864. They are doing no such thing. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President of the United States for four years, viz: from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 4th of March, 1865, fairly, justly, honorably, constitutionally elected. The question is not whether he ought to have been elected in 1860; that was settled in the election of 1:60, and is irreversible. The question is not whether he or any person connected with his Administration shall be elected in 1861. That will be settled in the election of 1861. Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to be President, not of a part, but of the whole of the United States; but he has been forcibly kept out of a part of the United States-Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and other Gulf States. In those States he is President de jure, but not defacto. The object of this election is the object of the war. It is to make Abraham Lincoln Presidet de facto from 1863 to 1861 in Georgia, South Carolina and other Gulf

States, as he is President de facto in Massachu-setts, New York and Ohio. I know that the war waged for that object will succeed, and I know elections held for the same object will succeed. They will succeed because the object is just, and justice in politics is necessary. It is injustice and downright robbery of Abraham Lincoln, and the majority of citizens who elected him, to refuse him the full enjoyment of the authority conferred upon him in that election. There can be no peace and quiet until Abraham Liucoln is President, under that election of the whole United States.

Now, justice is an instinct of the whole human family. If a man has a house, a horse, or a boat, and it is taken from him, all society combines to restore it to his possession, and it awards severe punishment to those who attempt to rob him of his rights. You saw this lesson written in the earliest school book that

was put into your hands:

"Steal not this book my honest friend,"

For fear the gallows will be your end."

The American people will repeat this simple moral instruction to morrow by saying to every insurgent and every Confederate in the Free States, as well as in the Slave States, "Steal not the Presidency, my honest friend, For fear the gallows will be your end," The result to be attained is as important to

our opponents as it is to us. What if, through battle and suffrage, the President who was elected in 1860 should by his opponents be kept out of the Presidency of the United States until another election? What if they should then succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority when the succeed in electing a President in 1864 against succeed in electing a President in 1864 against the majority who elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860? Can that majority be expected to acquiesce, without voting and without bloodshed, in the election of Jefferson Davis, or John C. Breckinrid, e, or Horatio Seymour? Certainly not; and then you have perpetual civil war, which is nothing else than perpetual anarchy. Let us not be deceived. Abraham Lincoln must be President of South Carolina and Georgia by virtue of his election in 1860, or not only the peace of the Union, but the Union itself is forever lost. Peace comes through that success, and in no other way. There is always peace where justice reigns, always disorder where injustice prevails. A great poet expressed this truth in homely language, which you doubfleasly remember:

you doubtlessly remember:
"Jack shall have a Gill,
Naught shall would;
The man shall have his mare again,
And all shall go well." I know you will prevail to-morrow for another reason. Like the last one, it is founded upon a moral instinct—the moral instinct which guides the people of every country to

Charles And Anterior

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maintain and defend that country simply be-

cause it is their own. It is an instinct as nat-

uial and as strong as the instincts which are

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the basis of the family relation. Every unperverted man adheres to his own wife in preference to another man's wife, and fights in her defence in preference to the defence of a strange weman. Every upperverted man cares for and guards and trains his own child instead of wasting his care on his neighbor's children. So every unperverted citizen defends his country against its enemies, domestic and foreign, instead of defending a foreign country or seeking to destroy his own. The robin does as much. He guards his own nest, because it is his. The lion defends his lair, and each of these is endowed with a force adequate to that defence. Our disloyal citizens act on the assumption that the enlightened and virtuous An erican people are less sagacious than the few is of the air and the beasts of the field.

You see from these remarks why it is that throughout this war I have refused to be divided from the main question to engage in collateral, and therefore idle and mischievous detates. It is such debates that trouble weak minds and faithless hearts. They are afraid of the loss of individual liberty and of State Rights, and they therefore saw continually on the string of arbitrary arrests and suspension of the habeas corpus. They do not see that the country is in a condition of civil war—exposed to foreign invasion, that arrests are a weapon of war which must be wielded by the military power of the State, and not by its Courts and con tables The dangers they fear are futurethey overlook the present danger which if it prevails, will leave the country no future. They mourn the public peace lost, so piteously, that they have no heart to restore it in the only way it can be res ored, by contest with the enemies in arms whol ave destroyed it. They sigh for peace in the future, and thus invite the insurgent to invade our own homes and firesides. They are troubled to know the terms upon which you will give peace to the insurgents. The answer is a simple one : There can be no prace to insurgents in arms, until they have submitted and accepted Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States; then, and not before, will be the time to speak of terms of

The abettors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of slavery and slaves, They want to know what we propose about hat. My answer is, that if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning, they would have retained the whole. They have lest, by resistance, on an average, 10,000 slaves a month. Each men h of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming to late, will leave neither slavery por slaves in the land. The question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms What has happened to slavery thus far, has been the legit mate result of their own crimes; but it was fruit not ordained by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think that the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish with it. Nevertheless, I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, so far as I am concerned, shall always be open to him. Tae longer he is content to feed upon husks, the s oper he will hunger. The longer he is content in his calliance with the hariot of rebellion, the greater will be his ultimate disgust with her embrace. The greater his hunger and his disgust, the deeper will be his repentance and the more lasting his reformation. I shall send no invitation after him; and yet, speaking not for mysell, but for you and the whole American people, I express the conviction that neither man nor angels can prevent the fatted calf being slain for his welcome,

when he does come back, saying penitently, Brothers, I have offended, and I desire reconciliation. The sympathizers with the Confederates tell diture of money and of life? It is the lot appointed to nations to endure war with its evils, as well as to enjoy at intervals peace and prosperity. Who caused the debts, the taxes and the shedding of blood? The cannonade of Sum-

ter answers the whole question at once. In a conflict like this the question is not one of a stract suffering, but which of the contending parties suffers most. Viewed in this light he whole of the suffering which the war has produced has fallen upon the insurgents, and the loyal part of the United States is exempt. I he insurgent States there is not one citizen who is not the poorer and the more unhappy for the war. In the leyal regions there is not a State which is not stronger, nor a citizen who is not the richer for the same cause. The increase of wealth which arises from the new national discipline of industry which the war has obliged us to adopt has enabled us to pay all increased debts and taxes as easily as we paid the debts and taxes existing when the war begun. Nor must we forget that it as only a question of whose debts and whose taxes we shall pay—not whether we shall payany. We pay either the debts and taxes of Abraham Lincoln and his Administration or the debts and taxes of Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. In the one case we have an equivalent of dollar for dollar for what we pay, and the greater eqivalent of national safety and honor. In the the other case we pay twelve dollars in gold for one dollar of Confederate money, with the additional loss of eternal disgrace and ruin.

Fellow-citizens, 47 is so near to 50 that we may use round numbers. Fifty years ago, then, I first saw and ascended the Hudson River. For 46 years it was a constant study, through the agency of that river, and artificial extensions of it to the lakes and the Mississippi, to fortify the Union and develop the greatness and prosperity of the American people. Every succeeding year revealed new, enlarged and gratifying success of that policy, until the year 1860. Then, on the way to the National Capital, I descended the Erie Canal and the Hudson River. I surveyed the cities that had grown up on their banks with wonder, and the vast commerce that floated on their waters, with admiration. But then there was the alarm. mutterings loud and deep, threatening civil war and revolution. I was obliged to try to apprehend, to grasp this danger if I could, and grasp it with all its magnitude and terrors. What is revelution? It is the subversion of all this trade, all this prosperity, and all this hap-piness, and the substitution in its place of scenes of blood and universal desolation. I said to myself—is this inevitable? It is in one case, was the answer. The Democratic party throughout the United States, which has virtually held the reins of Government for half a century, has been overthrown by a constitutional majority, in the election. In the name and in behalf of that party, its disappointed chiefs have refused

submission and resorted to civil war. If the Democratic party of the United States lend themselves directly or indirectly to that insurrection, civil war is inevitable, and a ferocious, bloody, all-pervading revolution is indefinitely fastened upon the nation. That revolution will then end in successful invasion and pacification under a foreign conqueror. What shall be done in this emergency? The answer was obvious. Prevent it by appeals to the patriotism of all parties, and a surrender of all their conflicting interests, prejudices and passions to the common safety. This will exable us to prevent a revolution i to meet and conquer if we must. Will these means prevent it? I know not. This is of the knowedge which God retains to himself. He indicates the means, and withholds for the trial of our virtue the results. But w. shall not long be left without indications of the result. Three months, six months, twelve months, twenty-four months, thirty months will disclose either the fact that the Democratic masses of the United States are disl yal, and that the revolution will therefore pravail, or the fact that they rise to the true spirit, to the lofty heights of patriotism, and the country

will be saved. That time has come at last. Not so soon as in our impatience we wished, but as soon, we may believe, as was best for our welf re. The Democratic masses, discarding leaders, have attained the height of patriotism. They are in the field; they are in the cabinet; they are in the canvass, counseling, voung, 1 ghting, gener-ously, loyally, nobly, to make the election of Abraham Lincoln President of the United States from 1861 to 1865. a fixed irreliable fact. It will be done. The country is aved, and there remains nothing left to complete the and there remains nothing left to complete the great and painful drama but that which cannot be long delayed, the submission of the insurgents, and thus the restoration to peace. And what a peace may we not expect that to be! A peace that establishes forever the practicability of tree Republican, representative Federal Government; the immediate or ultimate restoration of four millions of bondmen to freedom; the security of the American cantinent against equally the evils of internal anarchy and foreign aggression. The angels in Heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace.

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